

JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1976 — RAJAB 16, 1395

Price : 50 fils

British MP's get wage raise

LONDON, July 12 (AFP). — British members of Parliament learned today they are to receive a six per cent increase in salary.

Six pounds is the maximum limit allowed under the national freeze on wages.

MP's will now earn a little more than £6,000 annually.

Volume 1, Number 218

King Hussein : We have an excellent Soviet offer for Sam missiles

PARIS, July 12 (R). — H.M. King Hussein said in an interview published here today that he was considering "an excellent offer" of a Soviet Sam anti-missile defence system.

In an interview with senior Newsweek editor Arnaud de Borchgrave printed in the Herald Tribune, the King said the Soviet system, a rival to the U.S. Hawk system, would be about 40 per cent cheaper than the 800 million dollars the U.S. had asked.

King Hussein, who made an 11-day visit to the Soviet Union last month, said: "We have an excellent Soviet offer that we are considering."

He said that after a first contact with Soviet arms experts in May, the Soviet Union made Jordan an offer within a month, while negotiations on the Hawk deal had gone on for five years.

The Soviet deal would be on a cash-on-delivery basis. Asked recently about reports from Washington that the U.S. would cut off several million dollars of aid to Jordan if it bought a Soviet system, King Hussein said his country would do what was necessary to defend itself.

Commenting on the situation in Lebanon, King Hussein said one of the reasons for the civil war there was "an unforgivable error of judgement by the leadership of the PLO."

"Thousands of Palestinians (are) involved in an armed struggle on non-Palestinian territory in a cause that is not a Palestinian one and in other than Palestinian and Arab interests," King Hussein said.

"The PLO has weakened, perhaps irreparably, its argument that Jews, Moslems and Christians could live in harmony side by side" in a future state, he added.

resolutions before Security Council on Israeli raid

UNITED NATIONS, New York, July 12 (Agencies). — The Security Council today resumed its debate, started on Friday, on the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe Airport.

Uganda has accused Israel of aggression in mounting the raid. Among today's scheduled speakers was the Mauritanian Foreign Minister Sir Harold Walter, on behalf of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The Mexican permanent envoy, Roberto de Rozenzweig Diaz, in a letter to the Security Council, today condemned both the Israeli raid and the hijacking of the Air France plane, noting that Mexico opposed the use of force to settle conflicts.

The United States and Britain today jointly submitted a resolution to the Security Council to condemn aerial hijacking and call on all states to prevent and punish all such terrorist acts.

The text of the resolution was used before the council resumed a debate on last week's Israeli strike against Uganda's Entebbe airport to rescue more than 100 hijacked hostages.

The two powers asked the council to deplore the tragic loss of human life which resulted from the hijacking of a French Airbus and to reaffirm the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states.

The resolution would also enjoin the international community to give the highest priority to the consideration of further means of assuring the safety and reliability of international civil aviation.

Informed sources said the resolution was unlikely to receive the required minimum of nine affirmative votes for adoption.

They said that proposals under discussion by African members, but not yet submitted, were also short of the required minimum of votes for approval.

These proposals were understood to have as a principal aim stopping the use of force to settle conflicts.

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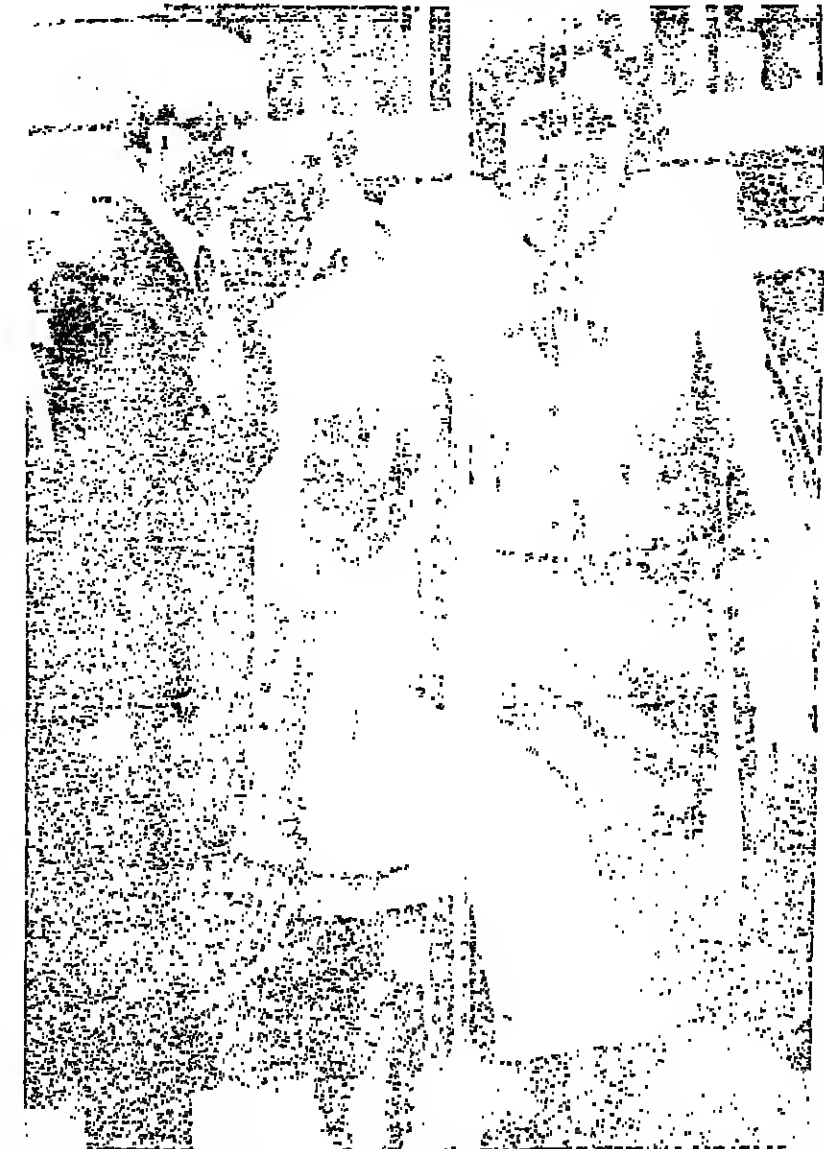
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DEMOCRAT FAVOURITE — Jimmy Carter with his wife and daughter are seen arriving in New York's Fifth Avenue in time to attend the Democratic Party's National Convention which opens in N.Y. at midnight G.M.T., Monday. (AP wirephoto).

Carter's nomination assured on eve of Democrat convention

NEW YORK, July 12 (Agencies). — Small incendiary bombs concealed in cigarette packets exploded today in four big New York department stores near Madison Square Garden where the Democratic Party is scheduled to open its 37th presidential nominating convention at midnight G.M.T., Monday.

There were no casualties and only light damage resulted, and police decided against extra security measures for the convention.

All four stores were within 800 yards of the convention hall. As for the nomination, Mr. Jimmy Carter is certain to be nominated as the Democratic Party's candidate at the four-day convention.

The only remaining mystery is who he will choose as his running mate.

Three senators have been reported to be Mr. Carter's leading choices for the party's vice-presidential nomination.

The heads of state of the nine E.E.C. countries decided on the following distribution: West Germany, Britain, France, and Italy 81 seats each.

Netherlands 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15, Luxembourg 6, — total 410 seats.

The decision was announced by the Belgian spokesman.

BRUSSELS, July 12 (AFP). — The nine nation European Common Market today reached agreement on the distribution of seats to the European parliament, scheduled to be elected by universal suffrage in 1978, it was announced here.

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Syria ready to thin out its troops in Lebanon

CAIRO, July 12 (R). — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat today said that Syria had pledged to withdraw its forces from some positions in Lebanon, a Palestinian official said here tonight.

Earlier, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi told an Arab League meeting that his country was ready to reinforce the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon with tanks, but not with soldiers, according to the Egyptian Middle East News Agency MENA.

Mr. Said Kamal, deputy head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation told reporters at the Arab League tonight that Mr. Arafat had informed him by telephone of the Syrian plan to thin out positions in Lebanon.

Syrian troops were to pull back from the ports of Sidon and Tripoli, a Palestinian camp near Baalbek, and the strategic town of Sofar, on the mountain highway from Beirut to Damascus.

Mr. Kamal was told Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud had concluded the agreement with Syria on thinning out its troops and they were to pull back today and tomorrow.

The Palestinian official said his delegation would ask Arab League foreign ministers to enlarge the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which at present consists of some 2,500 Syrian, Saudi, Libyan and Sudanese troops.

Mr. Fahmi told the League that Egypt was ready to send the force enough tanks to defend itself so it could move into critical areas, foremost of which was the besieged Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Al-Zaatar.

The hilltop camp, a strategically located leftist enclave in the Christian suburbs of east Beirut, has been under rightwing siege for about three weeks and is in a steadily worsening plight.

Non-aligned press conference agrees on a working draft

NEW DELHI, July 12 (AFP). — The non-aligned conference on a press agencies pool here today adopted a declaration stressing the need for close cooperation among non-aligned countries in different fields of information in a spirit of collective self-reliance.

The declaration, which also suggests some steps to achieve this cooperation, was based on a draft submitted by India at the weekend.

According to a conference spokesman, it was approved with "some amendments," at the plenary session today, penultimate day of the six-day meeting.

The draft also sought the endorsement of a separate coordination committee with representatives at governmental level to decide on further meetings and consultations at political, official and experts level for promoting cooperation in the various fields of information.

The declaration calls on non-aligned countries to coordinate their activities in the United Nations to enable the adoption of a proper declaration of fundamental principles on the role of mass media in strengthening peace and international understanding.

Non-aligned countries should ensure that such a declaration could also be an effective instrument for reducing their dependence in the information field in keeping with the objectives incorporated in this declaration, it added.

In the preamble, the declaration stated that the conference had taken note of the "persistent and serious imbalance" in the current global information situation and its adverse effects on non-aligned countries.

Palestinian spokesman says

Syria denied at today's meeting any involvement in the present fighting, and expressed readiness to cooperate with Arab efforts to solve the crisis, informed sources said.

The ministers tonight formed a five-member committee to formulate their decisions, a League spokesman said.

Informed sources said it had before it proposals for an immediate ceasefire, Syrian withdrawal, the creation of a proper atmosphere for an inter-Lebanese dialogue and urgent relief programmes.

The committee, embracing Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia and the PLO, also has before it the proposal to strengthen the peacekeeping force, they added.

For the Palestinian commandos its defence is crucial to their very survival as a military and political force.

Mr. Fahmi, according to the MENA version of his remarks, said the movement of the Arab peacekeeping force to critical areas would have to follow an agreed timetable.

He added that rightwing Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh had asked for the Arab force to be strengthened.

Mr. Kamal told newsmen tonight that in the light of Syria's pledge to thin out its forces, the Palestinian delegation might ask the ministers to continue meeting tomorrow.

BEIRUT, July 12 (R). — Rightwing forces pounded a strategic Palestinian camp with rockets and shells today but the Palestinians later said they had repulsed the attack and were still holding out after a three-week siege.

The Voice of Palestine radio said defenders of the hillside shanty enclave of Tal Al-Zaatar had thrown back the rightwingers after a six-hour battle and had inflicted heavy casualties on them.

Today's attack was believed to be the 54th of its kind on the camp near Beirut. Both sides have been expecting the shattered outpost to fall and the Palestinians have said they are surprised it has held out for so long.

Eyewitnesses reported that the rightwing barrage was destroying all remaining buildings and strong-points held by the Palestinians, who were fighting back mainly with machinegun and small arms fire.

A Palestinian spokesman said the long rightwing assault had left an estimated toll of about 1,000 dead and wounded out of some 15,000 fighters and non-combatants in Tal Al-Zaatar.

The Voice of Palestine also said rightwing attacks on the northern district of Koura had been repulsed today, along with an offensive on the southern end of Tripoli.

A Palestinian spokesman said opposing troops had reached the outskirts of Al-Qualamoun, a coastal village six kilometres south of Tripoli, while others had bypassed the Palestinian camp of Nahr Al-Bared 10 kilometres north of the city.

The Voice of Palestine reported fierce clashes in three sectors just outside Baalbek.

Beirut Radio said firemen were still trying to contain a fire at the southern oil terminal of Zahran, near Sidon.

Palestinian sources concede that their side is losing ground steadily.

They say they are now fighting a war of attrition, capturing positions through guerrilla attacks and losing them again when their enemies mount conventional counter-attacks.

(Continued on page 6)

10 ex-politicians appear on Sudan coup attempt list

KHARTOUM, July 12, (R) — The Sudanese daily newspaper Al-Sahafa today published photographs of 10 former political figures, among them a premier and three ministers, who it said were wanted for complicity in the abortive coup earlier this month against President Jaafar Nimeiry.

They included former Prime Minister Sadik Al Mahdi, former Finance Minister Al Sbarif Al Hindi, former Health Minister Ahmad Zein Al Abdein, and former Transport Minister Mohammad Abdul Jawaad.

Others were Omar Nour Al Aiem, Bahiker Karrar, Tawfik Salih Osman Salih, Abdul Daem Abubakar Al Sanousi, Al Sadik Balla, and Hassan Mohammad Omar Dandash.

All were prominent members of various political parties dissolved by President Nimeiry when he came to power in 1969.

Since then they have lived in exile.

The president was ex-

(Continued on page 6)

EEC agrees on parliament seat distribution

BRUSSELS, July 12 (AFP). — The nine nation European Common Market today reached agreement on the distribution of seats to the European parliament, scheduled to be elected by universal suffrage in 1978, it was announced here.

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15 killed in Djibouti riots

PARIS, July 12 (R). — Fifteen people were killed and 35 injured in political riots fuelled by tribal hostility in the French-ruled Red Sea enclave of Djibouti over the weekend, French officials said today.

They reported the situation in Djibouti as tense and calm with a dusk-to-dawn curfew in force.

Clashes broke out on Saturday between supporters of the territory's Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Aref Bourhan, and the opposition African Popular League for Independence (LPAI).

Behind the rioting was the prospect of independence for the territory of the Afars and Issas, France's last colonial foothold in Africa, of which Djibouti is the capital. Mr. Araf is a member of the Afar tribe while the LPAI party is Issa-dominated.



FAO MEET — Edouard Saouma of Lebanon, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) declares that FAO needs a "shake-up now" and vigorously appeals to FAO Council to approve his proposals to set the organisation on a dynamic new course, at FAO headquarters today. (See story on page 4). (AP wirephoto).

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AMMAN 1976

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Love & oil

Jimmy Carter said in a television interview this past week-end that he would warn the Arab countries that any new oil embargo against the United States would be met with a counter-embargo on trade, and that the U.S. would instantly consider an Arab oil embargo as a "declaration of economic war." Mr. Carter's statements confirm two things: that there will be no let-up in the facile resort to anti-Arab bombast in order to win votes in the American presidential election, especially around the New York City metropolitan area, where anti-Arab screaming is always in demand; and that it is still a near certainty that a presidential candidate in the United States will occasionally open his mouth and give the world a tight recitation of nonsense on a topic whose full complexity and significance the candidate obviously has not fathomed. But this is all part of the electoral process in America, and must be filed away in those recesses of the mind that have to monitor the nonsense without being taken in by it.

In this specific instance, Mr. Carter is doing nothing more than killing two birds with one stone — coming into New York City in a triumphal sloop to accept the Democratic Party's nomination, and, while he's in town, trying to pick up some of the pivotally important New York Jewish vote. But this, too, is part of how the electoral game is played in America.

The only trouble with this kind of loose talk by people like Mr. Carter is that it promotes an atmosphere within which it is easy — indeed, profitable — to launch vague broadsides against the Arabs, when the Arabs have done nothing within the past three years to merit the abuse.

The embargo and counter-embargo talk is a load of rubbish. But it is dramatic and it pulls in votes. Considering that Jimmy Carter usually opens his mouth to talk about honesty and God and trust and love, it then becomes very easy for his next breath to include some sweeping reference to countering an Arab oil embargo, and thus in the fast pace of electoral rhetoric the evils of an Arab oil embargo are catalogued away in the voter's mind as something that is as bad as God and love and trust and honesty are good.

In case Mr. Carter is interested in the Arab oil embargo of 1973, he will surely remember that it was not an act of innate malice that came forth from the depths of an evil and sinister Arab World. The embargo was an expression of utter exasperation, applied after nearly a year of warnings from many Arab quarters that America's massive and blind support for Israel could not be expected to pass by the Arabs without any Arab act of protest. The manner in which Israel receives American aid makes it clear that the Arabs are not fighting Israel alone, but rather they are fighting the combined economic and military resources of Israel and the United States. The latest U.S. aid figures for Israel simply dramatize this situation more than ever.

For Mr. Carter to talk about warning the Arabs against any new oil embargo is pretty asinine all around. The Arabs do not go around imposing embargos for the fun of it. They do so when this is the last meaningful gesture they can make to impress upon American policymakers the ridiculous American posture in the Middle East. It is unrealistic for America to expect an unlimited flow of oil from the Arabs while America simultaneously sends an unlimited flow of aid to Israel. This is the hypocritical and contradictory situation that gives rise to oil embargos. If Mr. Carter wants to help make sure that the American people do not suffer another Arab oil boycott, he would be better off looking into the full meaning and consequences of America's Middle East policies. The threat of an Arab oil cutoff will end when the root causes of such a cutoff are eliminated: and these causes are not indigenous to the Arab people, but rather are to be found squarely and clearly in the American policy that has so far sought nothing more but, more than propping up Israel and Israel's conquests, and keeping the Arab World in a state of turmoil while dangling before the Arabs the carrot of American technological cooperation. This is what causes oil embargos.

If Mr. Carter is genuinely concerned about this, and he should be, he would do his people a real service by initiating a meaningful discussion of America's true long-term interests in the Middle East and the true desires and requirements of all the people in the Middle East.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Carter is primarily interested in getting a few more votes here and there, he would do his people and our people a real service by refraining from talking about things he obviously does not understand, and instead stick to talking about vote getters like the Panama Canal and love.

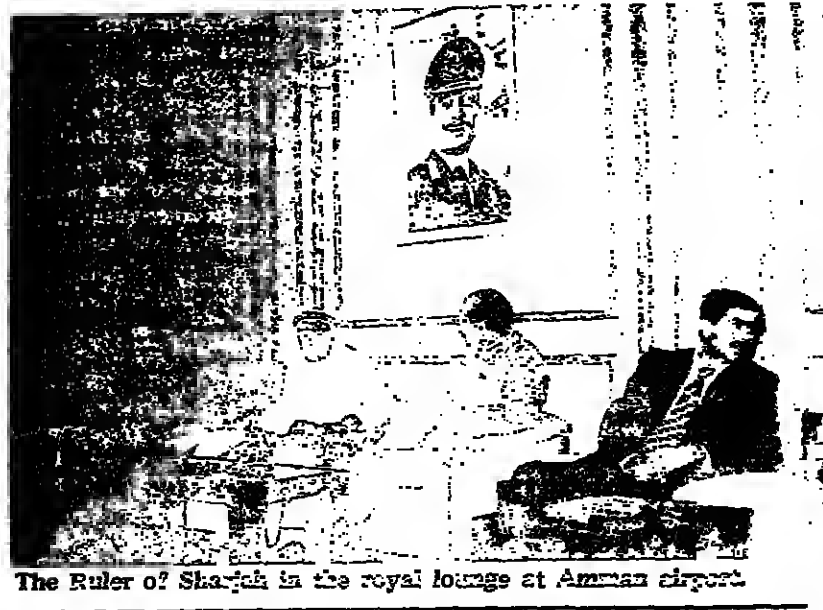
Irbid's touristic development discussed

IRBID. — The Irbid Tourism Committee recently set up to encourage and develop tourism in the district, met here Monday to review steps adopted so far by the pertinent departments to ensure the success of Tourism Day which falls on July 25.

The committee also discussed ways and means to fully exploit the touristic potential of sites in the Irbid district such as the Ajloun mountains, the northern Ghor Valley, the Himmeh mineral springs, and the ruins at Jerash and Oum Qeis.

Irbid Governor Ma'moun Khalil, who presided over the meeting, said that the committee has decided to support the Jerash Athletic Club in organising a folklore festival at the Jerash amphitheatre on Tourism Day.

He also stressed the importance of auxiliary touristic services. Mr. Khalil added at least one 1st class hotel and restaurant should be built in the city of Irbid, and a rest-house on the Oum Qeis heights. A department of tourism should be created in the governorate he added to implement and follow up such projects.



The Ruler of Sharjah in the royal lounge at Amman airport.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

- AMMAN. — Minister of Finance Salem Massadeh Monday received the Iraqi and Pakistani ambassadors to Jordan.
- AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Farwaz Abu Al Ghanem Monday received the French ambassador to Jordan.
- AMMAN. — A delegation representing the Jordanian cooperative movement returned here Sunday at the end of a weeklong visit to Egypt during which it looked over the activities of the cooperative sector there.
- AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a Sunday noon left for Rome to attend the meetings of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) scheduled to start there on Tuesday. The meeting will discuss the Organisation's new policy of assistance to developing nations.
- AMMAN. — The Executive Council of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Sunday decided to participate in the Arab Economic Conference scheduled to be held in Algiers early in October. Representatives from the various Arab chambers of commerce and the Arab League will attend.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Monday discussed the prospects of the current Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo within Arab League endeavours to find a political solution to the ever mounting crisis in Lebanon. Two Syrian newspapers accused the Iraqi authorities of plotting the assassination in Damascus of an Iraqi national Ahmed Al Azzawi, who is a member of the pan-Arab leadership of the Syrian Baath party.

Al Dustour says the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo, were to discuss the top priority item of calling an Arab summit conference, as recommended by the three-man ministerial committee, to help achieve a political solution for Lebanese hostilities.

The paper quotes observers as saying that marginal Arab differences, such as the interference in the Sudanese coup d'etat and the Western Sahara dispute, might preclude the adoption of a decision to call an Arab summit.

Al Dustour puts out three significant facts: First, the vicious spiraling of the Lebanese civil strife has come as a result of the tepid Arab attitudes which failed to evaluate the repercussions of an extended conflict in Lebanon on the international reputation of the Arabs and consequently on the Arab interests in the world at large.

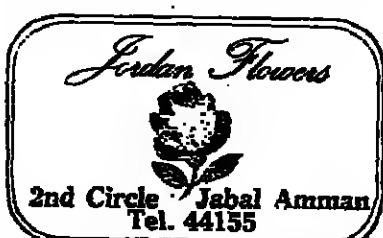
Second, low-level Arab mediation, through envoys, bilateral or even tripartite missions, was unable to cope with the sanguinary situation in Lebanon, leaving the responsibility to the Arab leaders to take an initiative to tackle the problem themselves through a top level conference.

Third, differences over side issues such as the Sudanese coup or the Sahara or any other issue, ought not to hamper a summit meeting, but should rather expedite such a summit, because that is the only remaining way of finding a solution to the Lebanon crisis acceptable to all parties, not only but also to other sides.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling :	595.0	601.0
French franc :	69.8	70.1
Swiss franc :	134.4	134.8
German mark :	129.1	129.6
Iraqi dinar :	937.5	941.5
Syrian pound :	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound :	470.0	485.0
Lebanese pound :	107.8	109.0
U.A.E. dirham :	83.3	83.7



Ruler of Sharjah stops at Amman airport

AMMAN. — The Ruler of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, arrived in Amman Monday evening on his way to London on a private visit. He spent some time at the royal lounge at the airport before continuing his journey. Sheikh Sultan and an accompanying party were received by the Lord Mayor of Amman, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

Jordan, ECWA discuss demographic data collection

AMMAN. — The Director of the Department of Statistics Shuja' Al Assad Monday discussed with the Director of Population at the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) Dr. Riad Tabbara, the question of cooperation between the Department of Statistics and ECWA in the collection of demographic data.

Dr. Tabbara's visit comes within ECWA's technical assistance programme to Jordan.

Exports to Kuwait increased in March

AMMAN. — Exports to Kuwait in March 1976 reached JD205,000 as compared to JD165,000 in the same period of last year, a Department of Statistics release said Sunday. Imports in March 1976 totalled JD25,000 as against JD139,000 in March 1975.

Exports included vegetables, fruits and cigarettes while imports consisted mainly of sulphuric acid and chemical fertilizers.

Jordan's U.N. ambassador return for consultations

AMMAN. — Jordan's Permanent Representative to the U.N., Rif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, arrived here Sunday evening for consultations with government officials. The Jordanian ambassador represented Jordan at the Economic and Social Conference (ESOC) held recently in the U.S. Coast.

Upon his arrival here, Rif Abdul Hamid Sharaf said, ECOSOC, which was held for the first time in Africa, discussed development problems in Third World countries, as well as work and matters and international relations.

He was welcomed at the air by Prince Raad Ibn Zeid, the Chief Chamberlain, the Director General of the Jordanian Youth Organisation, Sharif Farwaz Sh. Senator Adnan Abu Odeh, a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

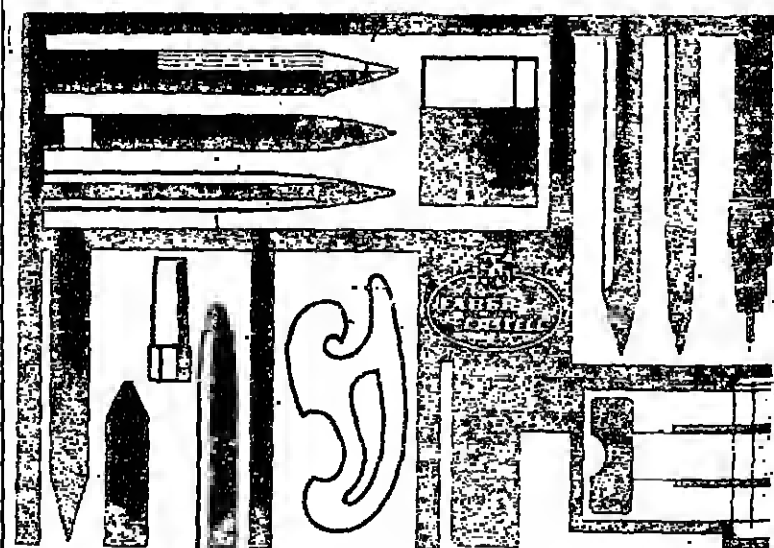
Hassan Ibrahim attends Arab F.M. conference

AMMAN. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Sunday afternoon left Cairo to attend the Arab Foreign Ministers conference which is held at Arab League headquarters Monday to discuss the progress made by the tri-partite commission on Lebanon in its contacts with the various warring Lebanese factions.

In a statement before his departure, Mr. Ibrahim said he expected that the meeting would result in positive measures to ensure stability in Lebanon.

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9.30	News bulletin	4.00	Easy listening
10.00	News reel	5.00	Walking the folkways
11.00	Sign off	5.30	Pop session (part III)
12.00	Pop session (part I)	6.00	News summary
1.00	News summary	6.03	Listener's choice
1.05	Pop session (part II)	6.30	Special feature
2.00	News bulletin	7.00	News bulletin
2.10	Radio magazine	7.10	News reel
		7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures :			
9.30	Baghdad (IA)	8.40	Kuwait
10.30	Rome	9.25	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
11.00	Cairo	9.30	Bangkok, Bahrain
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)	10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
12.00	Geneva, Brussels	12.20	Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
	Amsterdam	15.05	Aqaba (SA)
13.00	Aqaba (SA)	17.30	Cairo
15.45	Damascus (SA)	17.40	Paris
20.00	Bahrain, Bangkok	18.15	Copenhagen, Vienna
20.30	Abu Dhabi, Karachi	18.20	Frankfurt
21.00	Jeddah	19.00	Rome
23.55	Doha, Muscat	19.00	London
		19.15	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
Arrivals :			
8.30	Baghdad (IA)	19.45	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens

Market Prices

Apricots : 120—150
Apples (golden) : 100—130
Apples (double red) : 140—180
Apples (starken) : 100—140
Bell pepper : 100—140
Bananas : 160—190
Cucumbers (small) : 140—180
Cucumbers (large) : 70—100
Cauliflower : 80—120
Eggplant (small) : 60—80
Eggplant (large) : 30—50
Green beans : 110—150
Garlic (dry) : 70—100
Grapes : 120—160
Hot pepper : 180—260
Lemon : 160—200
Marrow (small) : 70—110
Marrow (regular) : 70—110
Musk melon : 80—120
Orange : 100—140
Onion (dry) : 70—100
Okra (green) : 160—200
Okra (red) : 100—140
Potatoes (local) : 80—120
Peaches : 100—140
Pears : 160—200
String beans : 180—200
Tomatoes : 50—70
Spinach : 80—120
Water melon (large) : 70
Water melon (small) : 30
Wild cucumbers (small) : 80—100
Wild cucumbers (large) : 70—90

Television

Channels 3 & 6 :
8:00 Quran
6:15 Cartoons
6:30 National geograp
8:00 News in Arabic
Channel 2 :
7:30 Arabic songs
8:30 Arabic series
9:15 Reportage
Channel 6 :
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Varieties
8:30 Some mothers do them
9:00 Living tomorrow
9:10 Switch
10:00 News in English
10:15 Kung Fu
(On both channels)
Emergencies
Doctors :
Dr. Salman Daboubi : (2)
Dr. Jameel Marakah : (3)
Pharmacies :
Palestine : (25216)
Farabi : (30365)
Lubna : (44944)
Taxis :
Taxi : (44660)
Khayyam : (41541)
Tala : (25021)

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at the Palace of Culture,
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Tickets sold at :

Aziziah Stores

Lebanon Grocery, Jabal Hussein

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Diplomat, Jabal Amman

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Grand Palace Hotel

Prices of tickets :

First class one dinar

Second class 750 fils

Third class 500 fils

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w Mexican president faces onic economic problems and sible oil bonanza

re is an old Mexican comp- about being "so far from and so close to the United States that it is almost symbolic reminder of this closeness and of the impact on their lives, Mexico elected their new president U.S. celebrated its bicentennial July 4.

re was no choice in this on, which Jose Lopez Portillo won convincingly. the array of problems he is more formidable than those faced by any recent president.

adding the list are the economic and social problems with which Mexicans have grappled for years. They are heightened by a surging population spiral that has saddled Mexico with a problem unlike any in the Western hemisphere.

ne Mexicans think their trouble have been exacerbated by the President Luis Echeverria, who has strengthened his ties with its fellow developing nations at the expense of additional ties with the U.S.

what Mr. Lopez Portillo is about this situation is not. He is thought to be concerned about the tensions in U.S.-Mexican relations, some of which have been brought about by the rhetoric on both sides.

his options are somewhat limited. With Mexico claiming a "third-world" leadership, he could be politically impossible to reverse the Lopez Portillo reverse the

he probably will make an attempt to cut back on the rhetoric that has characterized Mr. Echeverria's administration. That in itself ought to smooth out some of the ruffles in Mexico's relations with its northern neighbor.

the Mexican economy is very dependent on the U.S. Many of the problems faced by the U.S. during its recent recession, were in Mexico, often in more aggressive form—including a soaring

ing inflation rate that for a time led to concern Mexico might devalue its currency. Mr. Lopez Portillo, like Mr. Echeverria, indicates he has no plans to take that step.

The elected president was minister of the treasury under Mr. Echeverria—and a surprise nominee for the presidency.

It was Mr. Lopez Portillo who oversaw the reduction of public works and welfare spending in 1974 and 1975 (as well as boosts in tax collections) that cut the Mexican inflation rate from 22 to 10 per cent.

Mr. Lopez Portillo's monetary management also built Mexican currency reserves to a record high, allowing the outgoing administration to spend billions of dollars on projects intended to raise the standard of living of the Mexican peasant.

During his presidential campaign, in which he ran as if his election depended on it, Mr. Lopez Portillo spent months in outlying parts of Mexico, visiting those peasants who seldom see a Mexican politician.

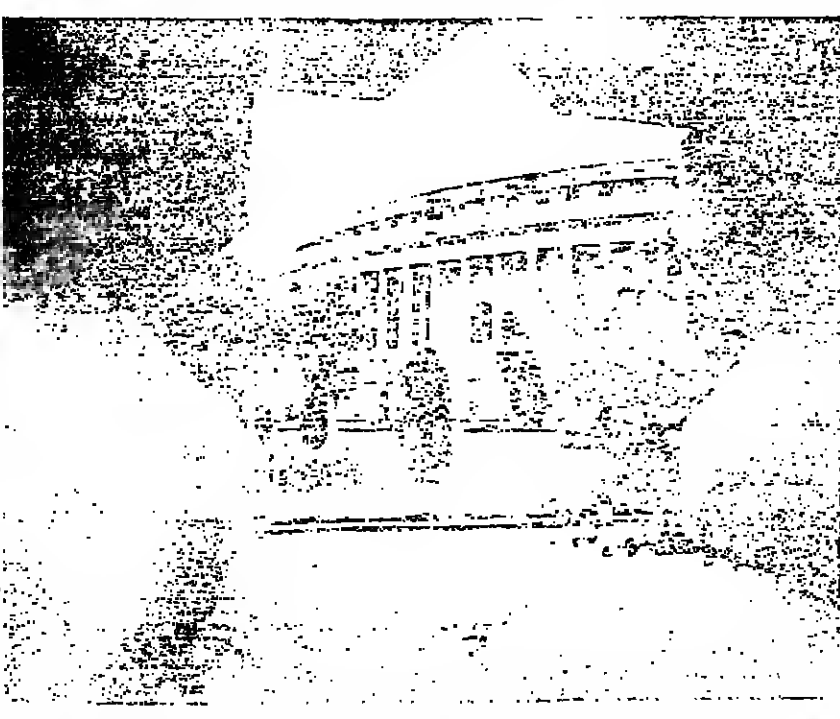
"I come away knowing Mexico better than I ever knew it," he said recently. "This should help us try to continue solving some of the problems facing this noble land."

Mr. Lopez Portillo has been careful not to criticize the record of his predecessor—yet a foreign trade deficit of \$3.64 billion was registered in 1975 and he is considered about this problem.

His solutions to this and to other problems may well lie underground. In recent months evidence has come to light that Mexico's oil reserves are formidable.

While officials of Petroleos Mexicanos, the state oil enterprise, are reluctant to discuss details and amounts, there are estimates of a 60-billion-barrel reserve, some six times that of the Alaska North Slope.

That would make Mexico one of the world's leading oil producers.



Indian Parliament in New Delhi viewed through star-shaped opening in wall surrounding it — Is it now on the wane, or will it rise to its former position of power

Year of Indian emergency stifles opposition ability to create coherent policy

It is going to be a long, slow—and grim—haul for democracy in India, where civil rights have taken a holiday, where the judiciary has been short-circuited, and where political activity has been reduced to nothing.

This is the view of veteran observers of the Indian scene as the country enters its second year under the state of emergency imposed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last June 26.

These observers see strong shades of a "guided democracy" or, as it is sometimes also called, paternalistic dictatorship.

"What the country has witnessed," says a widely known academic, "is the virtual depoliticization of the system... with the oligarchic concentration of power with Mrs. Gandhi and a few of her aides."

This is an assessment of the current state of affairs.

The parties of the opposition are a demoralized lot. Although four of them recently agreed to a merger, they have not been able to organize any significant resistance to the emergency.

And, with press censorship tight, the few symbolic acts of defiance they could put up had little impact.

The "underground" has actually been put to an end. The remnants were mopped up earlier this month when Socialist Party and railway union chief George Fernandes was arrested. Even in hiding, Mr. Fernandes appeared to be doing little more than circulating letters to bolster the illusion of a resistance.

The opposition has no specific demand to formulate now. The newly merged "Federal Party," formed at the initiative of Jayaprakash Narayan, who is perhaps Mrs. Gandhi's chief opponent but who also is of advancing years and is generally considered to be ill, fondly hopes that the Prime Minister will restore democratic norms and call general elections early in 1977.

However, the new party, for all intents and purposes, is a loose electoral front of dissimilar elements and with a limited objective—to polarise the anti-Congress Party vote at the next elections, if held.

The ruling Congress Party has never polled more than 45 per cent of the vote in India, but under the simple majority system in effect it has stayed in power by getting seats in Parliament out of proportion to its vote.

Observers say it is possible that Mrs. Gandhi will formally lift the emergency shortly before the elections, which are seen as a necessary exercise to legitimise it.

Warriors rest with their dead and wounded lying around them

BEIRUT, July 12 (R) — From the hills overlooking east Beirut the grim stage of Tel Al Zatar camp looks deceptively like a long-range shot from a wide-screen war film.

At the observer's feet lies the city, a sprawling jumble of buildings bounded in the distance by the Mediterranean and in the foreground by tree-covered foothills. The summer heat haze blurs the picture.

Between the city and the packed shanty town, Tel Al Zatar, once the home of 20,000 Palestinians, now allied with the Lebanese leftwing in their war against the rightwings. For strategic reasons, the rightwings have decided they must capture this hostile enclave in their backyard.

The sound of the daily shelling and small-arms fire comes clearly up the hillside. A dull boom, a soft whistling and another less precise boom as the shell lands. Then a plume of smoke rising from a building and drifting away on the breeze.

The crack of rifle shots and the staccato rattle of machine gun fire are a reminder that down there men are fighting for their lives, invisible in their fortified positions from the hilltop.

At night the spectacle resembles a fireworks display on a grand scale, with rockets arching through the sky, muzzle flashes and the bright glare of explosions.

Both sides agree that the surviving defenders of the camp, hanging onto a perimeter shrunken by remorseless shelling and "nibbling" raids, could be overwhelmed by a determined assault.

But this, rightwing Phalangists told me, would cost more lives than they are prepared to sacrifice: hence the daily shelling, the swift, small-scale attacks which must lead to the fall of the camp in time.

On the ground, the fighting is a hot, nerve-wracking affair of dust and sweat and quick bursts of fire, after which the attackers can go home for a rest. But the defenders must stay put in conditions which deteriorate daily, their dead and wounded lying around them.

I was not allowed too close to the fighting today when I crossed the "green line" separating leftist-controlled west Beirut from the rightist-held eastern side.

The difficult military situation made a close look at the battle "absolutely impossible," I was told by Phalangist information staff.

Cracking the green line has become risky and dangerous since the last major round of street fighting, which ended with the city more or less neatly divided between the two sides.

Snipers and machine-gunners exchange shots, sometimes with only a street's width between them. And, when they feel like it, they have a go at civilian motorists and pedestrians trying to cross the lines or strolling on their own side of town.

The main crossing point is at an intersection close to the national museum, where for a few nerve-twitching seconds cars are exposed to fire from both sides before high buildings and a bend in the road mask them from the snipers.

Local taxi-drivers, who now charge 500 Lebanese pounds (£100) for the return trip, have become sensitive to the moods of the fighters.

Some days, shooting flares up and no one tries to cross. At other times, processions of cars roar across the exposed stretch of road with no trouble.

Those who choose a bad moment or simply run out of luck are shot, often without even knowing which side's sniper is carving a new notch on the butt of his gun.

Some differences between west and east Beirut are immediately striking to the newcomer. There is at present far more motor traffic in the eastern sector, where imports of petrol from Romania have helped keep the price down to about 25 Lebanese pounds (five sterling) for a 20-litre can.

By most standards, that is expensive, but it's a bargain compared to fuel-starved west Beirut, where 20 litres of petrol were selling today for a staggering 150 Lebanese pounds (£30).

My driver today filled the tank of his American limousine in east Beirut at a saving of about £80. No sooner had we crossed the line back into the western sector, pursued by a couple of poorly-aimed shots, than gunmen manning a nearby strongpoint made us stop and calmly siphoned a few litres from our tank.

Later a second group of fighters did the same thing.

Food prices on both sides are rising inexorably. Phalangists told me that in the eastern sector there was considerable unemployment and people were going hungry as prices rose and savings dwindled.

One man dwelt in particular on the plight of the homeless and handicapped — which must also apply to the western side.

Artificial limbs, wheelchairs and other aids are increasingly difficult to make or find, he said and after 15 months of civil war the number of disabled people, many of them non-combatants, is mounting disturbingly.

On the winding road out of east Beirut, the chirping of cicadas in the "parasol pines" and the warm sun on the hillside lifted one briefly away from thoughts of war.

A near-collision on a steep bend with a speeding ambulance underlined the irony of possible death in a mundane car crash after surviving shelling and sniping in a city at war.

Carter proclaims foreign policy lines, closer ties with allies and aid for poor

ANAT, Georgia (CSM). — "A international order" is the Jimmy Carter characterises foreign policy he would institute if elected president.

ie Carter policy would be strided on three basic focal points: closer consultation with other nations, stronger mutual security commitments, and more emphasis on helping those in need.

Outlining his foreign policy lines, the almost certain Democratic presidential nominee unleashed a full-scale attack on the Republican conduct of foreign policy and the giant U.S. armaments industry.

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British shipping group bids for troubled MFC

LONDON, July 12, (R). — Britain's Cunard shipping group whose flagship is the Queen Elizabeth 2, Saturday made a \$100 million bid for 16 British-registered vessels owned by the financially troubled Israeli-American concern, Maritime Fruit Carriers (MFC).

The offer was announced by Cunard's parent company, Trafalgar House Investments, a huge shipping and building combine.

It was made to the Israeli joint managing directors and co-founders of MFC, captain Mila Brenner and Mr. Yaacov Meridor, who have been engaged in negotiations with potential investors on a possible financial rescue.

Trafalgar House said that because MFC no longer controls all the ships in its fleet, totalling 37 vessels, Cunard is talking to other parties involved, including banks and the British government.

Kuwait, Yugoslavia to set up joint ventures

KUWAIT, July 12, (R). — A joint Yugoslav-Kuwaiti economic committee started meetings here Saturday aimed at expanding co-operation between the two countries.

The committee, formed two years ago during a visit to Kuwait by Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic, hoped to reach agreement on joint ventures to be undertaken by Kuwait and Yugoslavia, according to Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al Atiqi who headed the Kuwaiti side at the talks.

The talks also aimed at expanding co-operation in the field of investment and other economic fields, he added.

The Yugoslav side at the talks was headed by Mr. Janko Smole, a member of his country's Federal Executive Council.

Several refrigerated fruit carrying ships ("reefers") owned by MFC have recently been arrested by port authorities in a number of countries after creditors claimed default on debts.

Trafalgar House chairman Nigel Brookes told a news conference tonight the MFC had asked for an offer for the ships. The group had responded because: "We are after British flags, British crews and dollar earnings."

The offer by Cunard includes six British built "reefers" which came under the effective control of the British government earlier this week, a Trafalgar House spokesman said.

The government, which had guaranteed loans on the ships, has arranged for them to be chartered and managed by the Swedish Salen group to ensure they continue to trade.

Salen recently terminated its own long-term charter arrangements with MFC for all 16 ships covered by Cunard's offer claiming that the company had failed to meet its obligations.

Mr. Brookes said Cunard would want Salen to resume the contract if the deal went through.

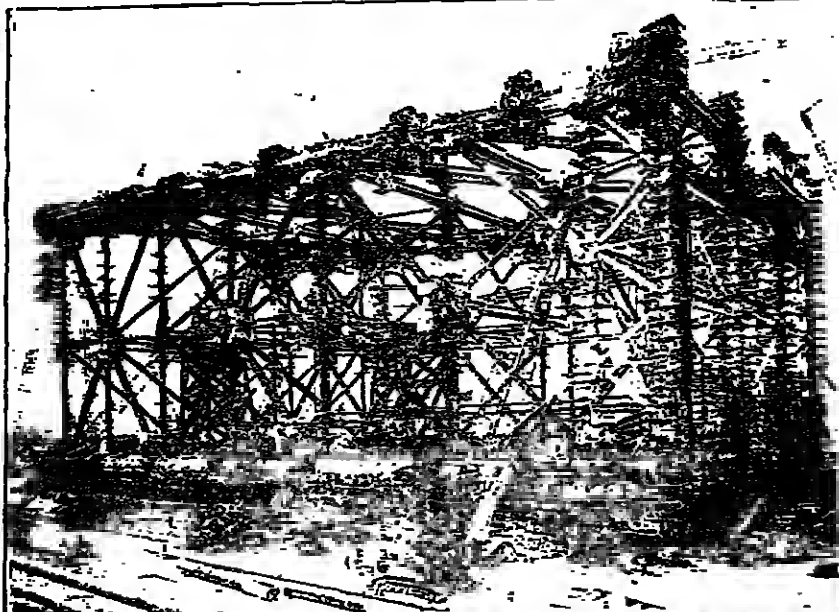
Three other vessels included in the Cunard offer have been arrested at the request of Danish creditors. They are detained in Dover (England) Hamburg and Panama.

Iran, Yugoslavia sign economic agreement

TEHRAN, July 12, (R). — Iran and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement under which Iran will buy machinery and facilities worth \$8.2 million for five joint projects.

The agreement was signed here yesterday after months of negotiations.

The five projects, part of a comprehensive programme for rural industrialisation in Iran, include a chicken hatchery, an egg production unit, a fodder and chicken feed production unit, a farm for breeding dairy cows and a turkey farm.



When positioned on the seabed, this 135 metres high steel platform will stand in 160 metres of water — at a greater depth than any existing North Sea oil rig. Seen here in the final stages of construction at the Laing Offshore construction base at Hartlepool in north-east England, the massive oil production rig will be positioned in the North Sea Thistle Field, off the Shetland Islands.

Greece EEC membership hampered by Turkish concessions

BRUSSELS, July 12, (R). — Common market countries have been unable to agree on trade and other concessions for Turkey intended to balance the opening of talks on Greece's entry into the EEC, informed sources said Saturday.

The deadlock has delayed the start of negotiations with Greece on its applications to become the 10th member of the EEC.

The concessions would give Turkey some of the advantages Greece would gain from common market membership.

The EEC governments are anxious to maintain balanced relations with the quarrelling Mediterranean neighbours and will not start talking to the Greeks until they have agreed the package they will offer Turkey.

The sources said EEC ambassadors at common market headquarters in Brussels had failed to overcome Italian and West German objections to the Ankara concessions.

They will make another attempt today but a final decision may be sought from the EEC summit which starts here today.

The new concessions envisag-

FAO plans to reduce bureaucracy, save money

ROME, July 12, (R). — A bold new plan to cut red tape and spend the money saved on direct aid to the world's hungry millions will be unveiled at a meeting of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) governing body which opens here today.

The plan was drawn up by the new FAO Director-General, Mr. Edouard Saouma, who took over at the beginning of the year. He has pledged to reduce bureaucracy in the organisation and get more money out to the countries that need it.

In a speech last April, Mr. Saouma lamented that "about 80 per cent of the (FAO) budget goes to meet staff salary costs, 11 per cent to produce publications which are of ten not read, and the remaining nine per cent to the holding of meetings and travel expenses which have at times been criticised as largely unnecessary."

His new proposals include abolition of 330 of the 519 new posts established by his predecessor, suspension of 155 planned meetings and elimination of 94 FAO publications.

Mr. Saouma, a Lebanese, says the cuts would save \$18.5 million and he has suggested setting up a new scheme which would channel the money directly to the Third World countries.

In a policy document to be presented to the FAO council, the organisation's governing body, Mr. Saouma will propose a technical cooperation programme to cater for the urgent short-term needs of developing nations.

The programme, with an initial budget of \$18.5 million, would be limited to emergency needs or unforeseen requests for aid.

No project should cost more than \$250,000 or last for more than one year, he said.

The policy document said the new scheme would be "a vital part of the necessary effort to make FAO more relevant to member countries' needs and desires, more effective, and more fully supported by governments, non-governmental organisations and the public."

Describing the world food situation as one of crisis, the policy proposals say FAO "cannot simply continue in its old ways."

"The general situation is precarious and critical while millions of people are malnourished and hungry because they are poor and many will die for lack of adequate measures to provide the necessary supplies, stocks and distribution," it adds.

The week-long council meeting

is expected to approve Mr. Saouma's plan, although some members believe there could be opposition from developed nations who fear the new scheme will result in sharply increased aid by the organisation.

According to FAO officials, governments also might be a mistake to set another aid body under Nations auspices instead of concentrating on those already in existence.

But widespread dissatisfaction with FAO's present role, gravitated by recent several difficulties at the UN Development Programme, which has been affected by FAO's activities — is thought likely to remove these doubts.

Japan, EEC sign agreement on textile trade

TOKYO, July 12, (AFP). — Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) have signed a two-year agreement on the textile trade, with the EEC promising to lift controls on Japanese exports. It was announced here Saturday.

Official notes on the agreement backdated to January 1, 1976, were signed by representatives of both parties in Brussels Saturday.

Negotiations on the agreement began in April 1975 and an interim accord was reached last December.

In the deal, worked out under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the nine EEC member countries will remove their import controls on 264 items of textile products out of a total of 313 controlled items from Japan, backdated to January 1, 1976.

The EEC will liberalise imports

of the remaining items. April 1, 1977, except for items which Japan will voluntarily regulate from January 1, 1978 to the end of 1977.

The eight items include long-staple and short-staple synthetic fibre textile products cotton shirting.

The new accord will include bilateral agreements between Japan and the EEC member nations.

It provides for consultation case of big EEC exports to under the principle of reciprocity.

Officials of the International Trade and Industry Ministry dictated Japan's deficits in textile trade with the EEC were rectified in the future.

Last year Japan exported million worth of textiles to EEC and imported \$296 million from EEC countries, said.

OECD draws up code for multinationals to counter unfair practices

PARIS, FRANCE (CSM). — Multinational enterprises, which bring otherwise unavailable technologies, capital, employment, and export outlets to some 100 countries, are at the same time creating acute problems.

In Paris the ministerial conference of the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced a few days ago adoption of a 600-word code of honour. The code is an attempt to solve the

problems and strengthen the benefits of multinationalism.

Twenty-three of the 24 nations (Turkey abstained) have agreed not only to encourage their own multinational enterprises (some of which operate throughout the non-Communist world) to adhere to the honour code, but also to give to "immigrant multinational" within their borders the same privileges and obligations as their own nationals.

Some OECD countries might even convert parts of the honour code into national laws, thus giving the OECD an indirect authority which, as a purely consultative body, it presently lacks.

The sudden development of multinationalism, after thousands of years in which producers stayed at home and only sent products abroad, has inevitably aroused nationalistic prejudices.

Remote control of operations employing hundreds of thousands of workers has led to honest misunderstandings, aroused fear, and given labour agitators golden opportunities. In fact, a chief reason for adopting a code has been the danger of labour union retaliation on an international scale.

One of the most revealing sections of the code is that headed

"employment and industrial relations."

While seven of the first nine clauses in this section are expressions of common sense and a desire to participate normally in the life of the host country, Clause 8 prescribes voluntary obligations of a new kind: "not to threaten to use the power to withdraw from the host country either the whole or a part of the activity, as a means of influencing unfairly any negotiations, or as a means of hindering the right of employees to join labour organisations."

Clause 9 addresses the issue of "red line telephones" maintained by the most important multinationals between main executive offices abroad and their home headquarters.

Generally, this continuous contact exists for efficient management; but at a management-employee negotiation where an agreement appears to have been reached, the local head of the multinational may leave the room for two minutes, speak to his headquarters on the red line, and return with a total refusal.

Thus Clause 9 of the labour section says that multinationals "will enable authorised repre-

sentatives of their employees deal with representatives of management."

From the point of view of multinationals, perhaps the valuable obligation is that governments grant foreign prizes exactly the same rights and obligations—as if enterprises receive. In where this is not done, the government must notify the CD within 30 days.

Still other sections require closure of full corporate information by "geographical" rather than by countries, pose complete abstention "abuse of dominant market," require submission of a necessary for the improvement of national taxes, and favour diffusion of technology.

There also is an attempt to limit (perhaps uncontrollable) transfers by multinationals, and to come to grips with national attempts to encourage and discourage multinational participation in local economies.

Speaking of the OECD, the council's chairman, I Papaligouras of Greece, said not perfect. But it's a begin-



World oil production falls by 5.4%

LONDON, July 12, (R). — World oil production was down by 5.4 per cent last year, the first fall in 20 years, according to British Petroleum Company's statistical review for 1975 published today.

It said a drop of comparable percentage size was last recorded in 1942.

Production was down by some 10 per cent in nations of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) but rose by 36 per cent in western Europe, mainly through North Sea develop-

ment.

The decline also reflected the running down of high stocks.

World oil consumption in 1975 dropped by almost three per cent. The review quoted estimates of world reserves totalling 90,000 million tonnes — more than half in the Middle East and 3,400 million tonnes in western Europe.

Tonight's TV Features

KUNG FU
ANCIENT WARRIOR
Kane, scatters ashes of Indian chief in the centre of town after townspeople refuse that he be buried in town cemetery.

SWITCH
DEATH SQUAD
Gang tries to liberate its chief while he is transferred from one prison to another. McBride and Ryan interfere and fail.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS
VOYAGE OF THE BRIGANTINE YANKEE
A one hour colour documentary relating the voyage of a Grizzly with Miss Goodall on the Brigantine Yankee and had a Polynesian adventure on the Amazon.

CINEMA RAINBOW

Phone 25155

A Fancy World for Multiple Murder

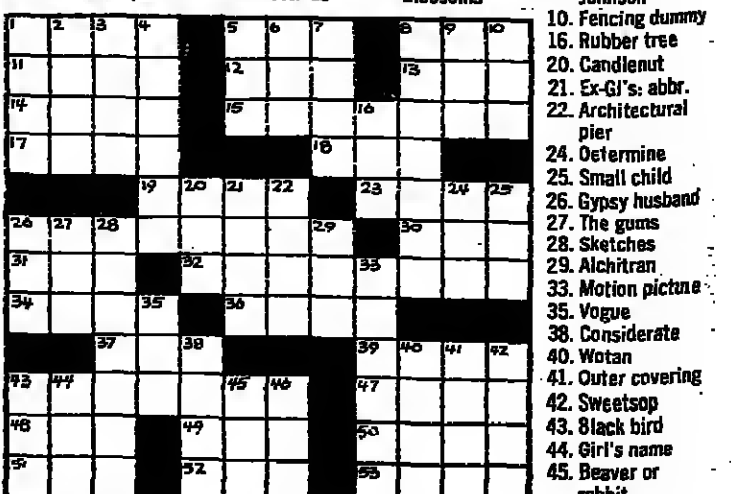
Starring :
JAMES COBURN
and
LEE GRANT
Show Times
3.30 — 6.30 — 9.00

TO ADVERTISE
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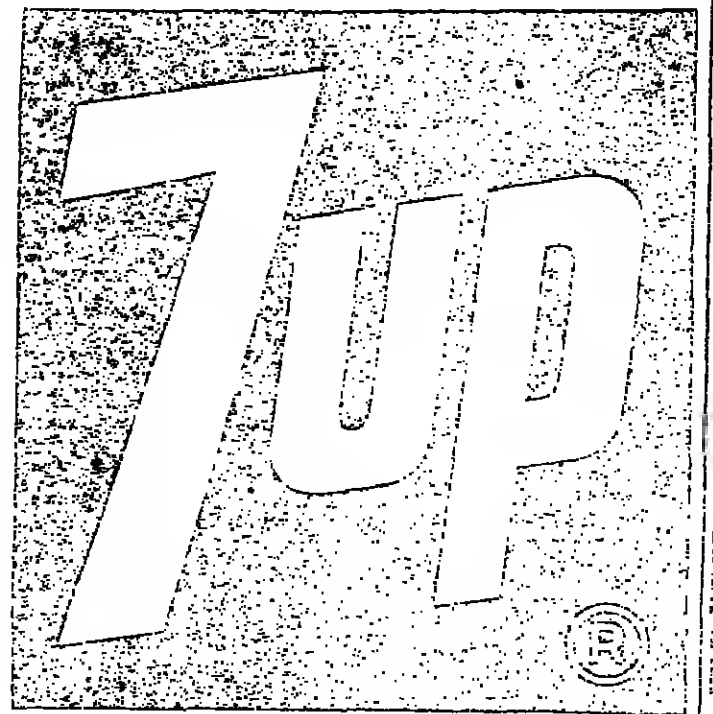
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Nine inches
5. Border
8. Grimace
11. Recording
12. Pepper plant
13. Manipulate
14. Confirm
15. Marshy
17. Tyrant of Rome
18. Annex
19. Volcanic scoria
23. Direction
26. First principle
30. Turmeric
31. Cheer
32. Rest
34. Food for hogs
36. Wraparound
37. Cherished particle
39. Isen character
43. Honor
47. Blue pencil
48. Girl's name
49. Guiding suggestion
50. Colliery
51. Had being
52. Fodder plant
53. Connectives

DOWN
1. "The Man"
2. Jewelry setting
3. Copycat
4. Oil of orange blossoms
5. The least bit
6. Marsh elder
7. Masculine
8. Pliant
9. Mrs. Martin Johnson
10. Fencing dummy
11. Rubber tree
12. Candelion
13. Ex-Gi's, abbr.
14. Architectural pier
15. Determine
16. Small child
17. Gypsy husband
18. The gums
19. Sketches
20. Alchitran
21. Motion picture
22. Vogue
23. Considerate
24. Wotan
25. Outfit covering
26. Sweetpot
27. Black bird
28. Girl's name
29. Beaver or rabbit
30. Affirmative



Fifth Anniversary of Seven-Up



Once again, we proudly declare that we have achieved a unique and an unprecedented victory in the developed countries in the field of industry and processing.

Yes, once again we proudly talk about ourselves since we are at the head of production lists of the capitals of the world.

We declare to the public that:

The Oriental Mineral Water Factory

producers of world known soft drinks **7UP** won the 2nd award in the world and the first in the Arab World in the annual results of **7UP** bottling for the year 1975. By this great industrial victory we have raised the name of Jordan high in the field of soft drinks industry, walking behind our leader His Majesty King Hussein and hoping to continue the development of our production.

With the start of the 5-Year Development Plan headed by HRH Crown Prince Hassan and the directions of our leader the King, we hope to break the world record in the field of bottling and processing trusting in God and depending on the confidence intrusted us by the public.

Seven-Up
International, Inc.

TO ORIENTAL Mineral Water Factory

1975 QUALITY AWARD WINNERS

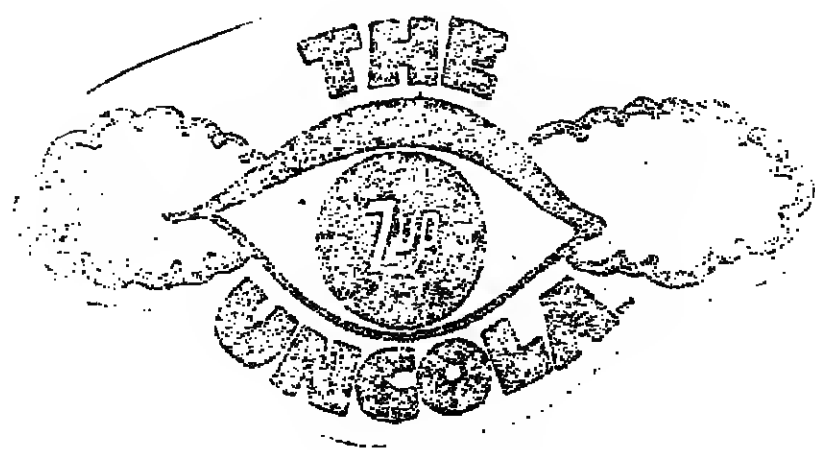
RANK	DEVELOPER	SCORE	YEARS WON
1	South-Singapore (Fraser & Neave)	99.2	11
2	Ammman, Jordan	98.9	3
3	Kristiansand, Norway	98.8	2
4	Guatemala City, Guatemala	98.6	7
5	Copenhagen, Denmark	98.4	2
5	Okinawa, Japan	98.4	7
6	Malacca, Malaya	98.1	11
7	Hamrun, Malta	98.0	11
8	Merksem, Belgium	97.8	2
8	Jakarta, Indonesia	97.8	4
8	Kuching, Malaya	97.8	8
9	Inuyama, Japan	97.3	5
10	Tonsberg, Norway	97.0	3
	Kitakyushu, Japan	96.4	6
	Ipo, Malaysia	96.4	12
	Osaka, Japan	96.3	10
	Victoria, Hong Kong	96.2	2
	Bunnik, Netherlands	95.7	4
	Penang, Malaya	95.4	12
	Guadalajara, Mexico	95.4	5
	Tijuana, Mexico	95.3	4
	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	94.9	8
	Moorsele, Belgium	94.7	4
	Surabaya, Indonesia	94.5	5
	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	94.4	12
	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	94.3	4
	Taipei, Taiwan	94.2	1
	St. Pierre, Reunion	93.9	8
	Beirut, Lebanon	93.4	10
	Mallorca, Spain	93.4	3
	Las Palmas, Spain	93.3	12
	Baghdad, Iraq	93.3	10
	Freetown, Sierra Leone	93.1	9
	Lourenco Marques, Mozambique	93.0	3
	Lahore, Pakistan	92.9	11
	Bergen, Norway	92.8	3
	Dreieichenhain, Germany	92.5	2
	Bad Hersfeld, Germany	92.4	4
	North-Singapore (Semangat Ayer)	92.4	8
	Butterworth, Malaysia	92.1	12

Seven-Up
International, Inc.

AN-JORDAN

1975 QUALITY AWARD WINNERS

DEVELOPER	SCORE	YEARS WON
Tromso, Norway	92.1	2
Sekong Bohru, Malaysia	92.0	8
Tepic, Mexico	92.0	2
Loma, Mexico	91.9	2
Meltingen, Switzerland	91.9	9
Kuwait, State of Kuwait	91.8	11
Tokyo, Japan	91.7	7
Nicosia, Cyprus	91.3	2
Cebu City, Philippines	91.1	7
Mexico City, Mexico	90.9	4
Culiacan, Mexico	90.3	1
Oslo, Norway	90.1	3



Yours very truly,

SEVEN-UP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

E. F. Sidenius
Vice President
Franchise Director

ES-5011

Assistant of The Seven-Up Co.

UAE transitional period extended for 5 years

ABU DHABI, July 12 (R).—Rulers of the seven states in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) today decided to extend the federation's transitional period by five years after apparently failing to agree on a permanent constitution.

The Minister of State for Supreme Council Affairs, Sheikh Abdul Malik Kaid Al Qasimi, said the Federal National Assembly would be recalled for an extraordinary session in late September to approve the extension.

The transitional period, governed by an interim constitution, was due to end on December 2, the federation's fifth anniversary.

The rulers, forming the UAE Supreme Council, considered a draft permanent constitution which would have strengthened federal institutions and withdrawn the right of any emirate to secede from the federation.

But the rulers were reported to differ over the delegation of power to federal institutions and on the amount of income each emirate should contribute towards the federal budget.

The minister's statement gave no reasons for the decision to extend the transitional period.

Officials had expressed themselves optimistic about an early agreement on the constitution and observers thought the Supreme Council would not have been called for a meeting today, its first this year, if agreement had not appeared possible.

The statement made no mention

of a memorandum submitted to the Supreme Council by the Federal National Assembly stressing the need to define each emirate's contribution to the federal budget.

The federal budget has so far been almost entirely financed by Abu Dhabi, the biggest and richest of the seven states.

All emigration affairs will be placed under the federal interior ministry, the rulers decided in what observers took as a gesture of continued commitment to the UAE.

Soyuz studies earth surface

MOSCOW, July 12. (AFP).—Soviet cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zolobov have carried out most of the maintenance and instrument-checking operations of the Salyut-5 space station and have begun their scientific observations, Tass news agency reported here today.

With the aid of a manual spectrograph, they had analysed certain sectors of the earth's surface and the horizon dawn. The observations would aid in the study of natural resources and the vertical disposition of the atmosphere's components, Tass said.

In a report shown by Soviet television, the two cosmonauts stated they were quite used to weightlessness and to the work rhythm of their programme.

U.S. embassy : frigate in Mombasa

(Continued from page 1)

head P-3 photo-reconnaissance plane that landed at Nairobi's Embakasi airport on Saturday was still here and that a U.S. frigate was in Mombasa.

The spokesman had no comment on reports here and in Washington that the aircraft carrier Ranga

nger and four support ships — part of the U.S. Pacific task force — had entered the Indian Ocean on Sunday and were heading for Mombasa.

Observers saw the U.S. military presence in the area as an American show of moral support for Kenya.

Carter assured of nomination

(Continued from page 1)

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, United States' first astronaut to circle the globe, now in his first term in Congress.

Jimmy Carter, the 51-year-old former Georgia governor, had said yesterday that if elected president he would warn Arab countries that any oil boycott against the

United States would be met with a counter-embargo on trade.

Mr. Carter, interviewed on television, said such action would be the best way to prevent another oil embargo.

He suggested that the elected president should express in advance the position that "if there is another embargo... that we would instantly consider it a declaration of economic war and we would respond accordingly with an embargo against the Arab countries who declared an embargo against us."

He said the retaliatory embargo would apply to U.S. shipments of food, weapons, and spare parts and oil-drilling equipment.

Mr. Carter said he would not attempt to use "heavy persuasion" on America's allies to join the U.S. counter-embargo.

"Our allies, such as Japan, cannot get along without Arab oil," he said.

Turning to military topics, Mr. Carter said "I think we have too many troops overseas, too many military bases overseas," in suggesting ways he felt the defence department budget could be cut.

There were too many weapons, the military personnel structure was too heavy, and defence contract arrangements were lax.

Leftists fighting war of attrition

(Continued from page 1)

One Palestinian spokesman said he expected the Arab League foreign ministers' meeting, which opened today in Cairo, to lead to fast action to stabilise the situation in Lebanon.

Otherwise, he indicated, the leftist-Palestinian alliance plans to keep up the struggle until foreign



OLYMPIC — An Olympic Village official watches the Greek flag raising ceremony Monday morning at the Olympic village in Montreal, Canada. Members of the Greek athletes team and part of the delegation can be seen in the background. Greece is the mother country of the Olympics where the athletic competition started in ancient times.

Industrial strikes paralyse Spanish city

MADRID, July 12. (R).—Strikes paralysed factories in the northern industrial city of Bilbao today in protest against the death of a woman shot by police during a weekend demonstration.

The demonstration was part of a widespread opposition campaign to force the five-day-old government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez to grant an amnesty to political prisoners.

Labour sources said more than 20,000 Bilbao workers downed tools, paralysing the state steel works, Altos Hornos, shipyards and other major industries.

The workers marched silently outside their factories with placards calling for amnesty and dissolution of "repressive police forces."

Riot police patrolled the Bilbao suburb of Santurce where the workers were gathered.

Taiwan not expected to join Olympics

MONTREAL, July 12. (R).—The Olympic games today appeared certain to go ahead on Saturday, but with an uncertain future after the Olympic movement's humiliating defeat in its fight with the Canadian government.

The International Olympic Committee's executive board was forced to compromise on its most cherished principle — that of keeping politics out of sport — to save the Montreal games.

It saved the dreams of thousands of athletes who have spent years preparing for Montreal. But it took a step that IOC President Lord Killanin acknowledged would set a dangerous precedent for the future.

Taiwan seems certain to withdraw from the games following the IOC executive board's decision to give in to Canadian government insistence that it should not be allowed to call itself the Republic of China in the Olympics.

pressure forces the Syrians to leave Lebanon.

The spokesman said he looked for "extremely important results" from a message he said the Soviet Union had sent to Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad.

The pro-left Beirut Radio said a Palestinian commando leader and a priest discussed the military situation in the Kahhale-Aley front, near here, with Progressive Socialist Party chief Kamal Junblatt.

"It was agreed to conclude a truce at 2 p.m. today during which shooting would stop in the region to enable the removal of the dead from the battlefield," the radio added.

Moderate Moslem leaders, including Premier Rashid Karami, at a meeting today called for unity and resolving the crisis through understanding.

They also urged Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad to accelerate the implementation of Arab League resolutions on Lebanon — establishing a ceasefire, introducing an Arab peacekeeping force and ensuring withdrawal of Syrian troops.

The leaders reiterated demands for President Suleiman Franjeh's resignation "to avoid further bloodshed and destruction" in the country.

Life in Beirut: daily struggle for survival

BEIRUT, July 12. (UPI).—The precious drops of water spurt from a rusty pipe into a red plastic bucket held tight in the hands of a 12-year-old boy. He has waited an hour for this moment.

Women with basins on their hips and tiny boys and girls dragging buckets in their toy wagons crowd around the ancient well. "Hurry, hurry," they cry. The boy stubbornly holds his bucket in place.

The water looks murky, smells salty and is not safe to drink. But it is the only water in the neighbourhood, and rich and poor alike are lined up in the hot sun, waiting for their turn at the rusty pipe.

Beirut, once the most modern city in the Middle East, is collapsing. It has no electricity, no running water, no working toilets, no refrigeration. Shells toppled one of the main pylons bringing power to the city and its water pumps. Until the fighting stops, it cannot be fixed. In the meantime, life for 500,000 Beirutis has become a daily struggle for survival.

Hassan Tamari, his wife and their three children are luckier than the people lined up at the old well. The janitor of their modern apartment house has rigged up a gasoline-driven pump to bring water from the well into the buildings basement.

"Every morning, my wife and the oldest boy and I fill six buckets with water," said Tamari, a tall broad-shouldered man whose jet-black hair is flecked with gray. Rusty water from a garden hose trickles into the plastic basin at his feet. "The hardest part is carrying it up four flights of stairs, since the elevator doesn't work. But six buckets get us through the day, although I have not had a proper shower or bath in weeks."

Mrs. Tamari said she boils all the water the family uses for drinking or cooking. "But it still tastes funny and the children don't like it," she said. "We tried drinking bottled water, but it's become hard to find and costs 60 cents a quart now."

Tamari, who manages a furniture store in the odd weeks when the streets are quiet enough for the store to open, maintained a comfortable, middle-class life

even during the first months of the civil war.

But now he spends most of his time just trying to provide his family with necessities. Fruits and vegetables are still plentiful — at inflated wartime prices — but meat is sometimes hard to find.

Bread is the most scarce. All bakeries have flour, but no water or power for baking. A loaf of western bread costs two dollars — when you can find it. One night last week a neighbour told Tamari of a bakery that had somehow found gas for its oven, and both men stood in line from 10 p.m. until two in the morning for two bags of flat Arabic bread each.

The ingenious Lebanese always seem to find a way to survive, whether by opening ancient, hand-dug wells or rigging up gas-driven electrical generators. But some of the wells have already gone dry and gasoline, the only remaining energy source, is in short supply.

In one week, its price has soared from a painful \$450 a gallon to a whopping \$9 a gallon. Cars have almost disappeared from the streets. Several drivers reported being held up at roadblocks by gunmen who demanded their gas or their lives. Even the fuel itself is now delivered by horse-drawn cart.

One Beirut hotel was running water — pumped at great cost from its own well — and is packed with wealthy Lebanese who have taken rooms just to take a shower and use the toilets.

Others tried washing themselves in the sea until a dozen swimmers caught a stomach virus and Red Cross officials discovered the water was full of untreated sewage.

"This has put us back in the 19th century," Dr. Raf Nassif of the American University Hospital said. "There is no sanitation at all, and our system for combating epidemics had broken down completely. The danger of a typhoid outbreak is very real."

"The water shortage has hit the hospital very hard. We are using the Dominican Republic.

well water to do the laundry but there's a major crisis coming up with our kidney machines. We use an enormous amount of water. If we run out of water, those patients will simply die."

By rationing water among clinics, the hospital still has a two-day supply, Dr. Nassif said. "But I don't know what we're going to do after that. I don't know whether we — or the city — are going to make it."

Former Israeli soldier becomes Miss Universe

HONG KONG, July 11 (R).—Former Israeli soldier Rina Messinger, 20-year-old aerodynamics student at Tel Aviv University, became Miss Universe 1976 before a city audience at the historic Theatre here last night.

Miss Messinger learned to swim and fly during her two years in Israeli women's corps.

The new Miss Universe, Tiveon in Israel, wins 10,000 dollars in cash, a television contract worth the same and dozens of other prizes.

In second place was one of four Latin American girls, and the 12 semi-finalists, 18-year-old Miss Venezuela, Judith Cordero from Caracas — just missing life's ambition to win the Universe title.

Another 18-year-old, blonde Adey-Jones from Wales, was a popular third, the best placed of three British girls who all reached the last dozen in the contest.

In fourth place was Scotland's Carol Grant, a 19-year-old strawberry blonde model from Glasgow now working in London, folk by another model, June Ismay from Sydney, representing Australia.

One surprise absentee from last year's Miss United States was 22-year-old Barbara Petersen, student from Edina, Minnesota.

Next year's contest will be held in Santa Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

There was a quiet and cautious start to trading in the new two week "account" on the stock exchange Monday in front of Britain's Juna trade figures.

Gilt-edged stocks remained subdued although sterling showed some recovery on the foreign exchange.

Among the leaders to fall back were Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) and to a lesser extent, Unilever, Boots, Reed International, Bowater and Glaxo. Against the trend, Rank went firmer in front of next Monday's "half timer." The Financial Times industrial shares index was down 0.3 at 386.4.

Gold with the June "quarterlies" out this week wavered as the bullion price fell to a fresh two-year low ahead of Wednesday's I.M.F. second gold-auction. Other mining issues were also dull apart from Australia's Pan Continental which moved firmly higher.

British Petroleum eased in oils, but Bats edged up in Tobaccos as Wall Street opened on a firmer note.

Bank were two to three points lower, but Hong Kong Shanghai moved up against the trend.

Plantations were quiet and unchanged, while on the Japanese list, Canon Camera eased back.

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